

MOTOR SURVEY GUIDE ISSUED BY UNCLE SAM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Although it is not generally known that Uncle Sam is in the guide book business, one of the most interesting guides to motor routes throughout the "Golden West" is that recently published by the U. S. Geological Survey.

The great variety of mountain scenery to be found in Colorado and the panoramas of the plateaus and deserts of Utah, is the theme of the latest addition to the series which the geological survey has been publishing at intervals since 1913. Specifically the route described follows that of the Denver and Rio Grande Western railroad from Denver to Salt Lake City.

The guide book, which may be obtained at the department for one dollar, not only treats of the scenery, resources and the human activities of the region traversed, but explains the forms of the mountain peaks and canyons along the routes, how they have been developed by the agency of natural forces. It describes the rock strata which underlie the country and which have controlled the forms of the landscape. Many of the beds of these rocks are of great interest, for they contain the remains of strange animals, now extinct, that roamed the country ages ago.

The skeletons of great monsters have been unearthed in many places along the routes, and even their tracks, preserved in sandstone, have been found.

PROPOSITIONS TO BE VOTED ON AT GENERAL ELECTION IN NEVADA, NOVEMBER 1, 1922

Authorized by George Brodigan,
Secretary of State
Constitutional Amendments

The following constitutional amendments (No. 1; No. 2) were passed by the Legislatures of 1919 and 1921, and are to be voted upon by the people at the general election of 1922.

No. 1
Assembly Joint Resolution proposing to amend Section 20 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Nevada.

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That section 20 of article 4 of the constitution be amended as follows:

Section 20. The legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

First—Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and of constables, and fixing their compensation; for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; regulating the practice of courts of justice; providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases; granting divorces; changing the names of persons; vacating roads, town-plots, streets, alleys and public squares; summoning and impugning writs and writs of habeas corpus; and providing for their compensation; regulating county and township purposes; providing the election of county and township officers; for the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county and township purposes; providing for opening and conducting elections of state, county, or township officers and designating the places of voting; providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disability;

ties; giving effect to invalid deeds, wills, or other instruments; refunding money paid into the state treasury, or into the treasury of any county; releasing the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation, association, or person to the state, or to any county, town or city of this state; but nothing in this section shall be construed to deny or restrict the power of the legislature to establish and regulate the compensation and fees of county officers, to establish and regulate the rates of freight, passage, toll, and charges of railroads, toll-roads, ditch, flume and tunnel companies, incorporated under the laws of this state or doing business therein.

No. 2
Senate Joint Resolution No. 4 of the Twenty-ninth Session. Proposal to amend the Constitution of the State of Nevada.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That section 12 of article 4 of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

In case of the death or resignation of any member of the legislature, either senator or assemblyman, the county commissioners of the county shall appoint a person of the same political party as the party which elected such senator or assemblyman to fill such vacancy; provided, that this section shall apply only in cases where no general election takes place between the time of such death or resignation and the next succeeding session of the legislature.

THE DIVORCE LAW

The Act immediately following was proposed to the Legislature of 1921 by initiative petition; that Legislature rejected the measure, and proposed a substitute, No. 3 (b), which is also here given. Both of these measures are to be voted on by the people at the general election of 1922, and the one receiving the majority of votes will be the law.

No. 3 (a)
An Act affecting divorce and matters properly connected therewith, providing for interlocutory decrees of divorce in certain cases and eliminating what are commonly known as short-term decrees in divorce cases, and repealing Section 22 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to marriage and divorce," approved November 28, 1861, as amended, and all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith.

The People of the State of Nevada do enact as follows:

Section 1. Divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be obtained by complaint under oath, to the district court of the county in which the cause of action therefor shall have accrued, or in which the plaintiff or defendant shall have resided six (6) months before the suit be brought for the following causes:

First—Impotency at the time of the marriage continuing to the time of divorce.

Second—Adultery, since the marriage, remaining unforgiven.

Third—Willful desertion, at any time, of either party by the other, for the period of one year.

Fourth—Conviction of felony or infamous crime.

Fifth—Habitual gross drunkenness contracted since marriage of either party, which shall incapacitate such party from contributing his or her share to the support of the family.

Sixth—Extreme cruelty in either party.

Seventh—Neglect of the husband, for the period of one year, to provide the common necessities of life, when such neglect is not the result of poverty on the part of the husband, which he could not avoid by ordinary industry.

Sec. 2. The judgment or decree of divorce granted under the provisions of this act shall be a final decree; provided, however, that if the court shall find from the evidence produced upon the trial that a reconciliation may be effected between the parties, the court may order the entry of an interlocutory judgment declaring that the party in whose favor the court decides is entitled to a divorce, and from such interlocutory judgment an

appeal may be taken to the district court of the county in which the cause of action therefor shall have accrued, or in which the plaintiff or defendant shall have resided six (6) months before the suit be brought for the following causes:

First—Impotency at the time of the marriage continuing to the time of divorce.

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Seventh—Neglect of the husband, for the period of one year, to provide the common necessities of life, when such neglect is not the result of poverty on the part of the husband, which he could not avoid by ordinary industry.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to submit to the qualified electors for approval or rejection, at the next ensuing general election, the foregoing amendments to section 22 of an act entitled "An act affecting divorce and matters properly connected therewith," providing for interlocutory decrees of divorce in certain cases and eliminating what are commonly known as short-term decrees in divorce cases, and repealing section 22 of an act entitled "An act relating to marriage and divorce," approved November 28, 1861, as amended, and all other acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Approved March 28, 1921

Whereas, There has been transmitted to this Legislature a measure initiated by petition, changing in part of the constitution of the State of Nevada as required by law, entitled "An act affecting divorce and matters properly connected therewith," providing for interlocutory decrees of divorce in certain cases and eliminating what are commonly known as short-term decrees in divorce cases, and repealing section 22 of an act entitled "An act relating to marriage and divorce," approved November 28, 1861, as amended, and all other acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith, and

Whereas, The Legislature has rejected such initiative measure; and

Whereas, Under the provisions of section 3 of article 19 of the constitution of Nevada, the Legislature may, with the approval of the governor, propose a different measure on the same subject which shall be submitted by the secretary of state to the qualified electors for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election, now, therefore,

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Legislature of the State of Nevada, with the approval of the governor, proposes as a legislative substitute for "An act affecting divorce and matters properly connected therewith," providing for interlocutory decrees of divorce in certain cases and eliminating what are commonly known as short-term decrees in divorce cases, and repealing section 22 of an act entitled "An act relating to marriage and divorce," approved November 28, 1861, as amended, and all other acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith, that section 22 of "An act relating to marriage and divorce," approved November 28, 1861, as amended and approved February 23, 1915, be amended to read as follows:

Section 22. Divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be obtained by complaint, under oath, to the district court of the county in which the cause therefor shall have accrued, or in which the defendant shall reside or be found, or in which the plaintiff shall reside, if the latter be either the county in which the parties last cohabitated, or in which the plaintiff shall have resided six months before suit be brought, for the following causes:

First—Impotency at the time of the marriage continuing to the time of the divorce.

Second—Adultery, since the marriage, remaining unforgiven.

Third—Willful desertion, at any time, of either party by the other, for the period of one year.

Fourth—Conviction of felony or infamous crime.

Fifth—Habitual gross drunkenness contracted since marriage of either party, which shall incapacitate such party from contributing his or her share to the support of the family.

Sixth—Extreme cruelty in either party.

Seventh—Neglect of the husband, for the period of one year, to provide the common necessities of life, when such neglect is not the result of poverty on the part of the husband, which he could not avoid by ordinary industry; provided, that, unless the cause of action shall have accrued within the county while plaintiff and defendant were actually domiciled therein, no court shall have jurisdiction to grant a divorce unless either the plaintiff or defendant shall have been a resident of the state for a period of not less than six months next preceding the commencement of the action. The judgment or decree of divorce granted under the provisions of this act shall be a final decree.

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